THE
Caledonian Mercury.
EDINBURGH, No. 9550. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13. 1782.

J. MEDINA, PAINTER,

CONTINUES to carry on the usual branches of PORTRAIT PAINTING, at his house, HYNDFORD'S CLOSE—As also, to instruct Ladies and Gentlemen in DRAWING and COLOURING. Hours of attendance from *eight* in the morning to *four* in the afternoon.——To such as prefer an hour by candlelight, due regard will be paid to their convenience.

It is to be presumed there are many lovers of the Arts, both in town and country, possessed of Original Paintings going into decay: Such persons therefore may have these paintings recovered and repaired in a manner approved of by the first artists, as well as ablest connoisseurs in the kingdom.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

MR TYTLER ADVOCATE, Professor of Civil History, and Greek and Roman Antiquities, will begin his Course of Lectures on UNIVERSAL HISTORY, ANCIENT AND MODERN, on Wednesday the 18th November 1782, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

TAUGHT BY THE

REV. MR. CLEEVE,

AT his Lodgings, west end of Prince's Street, upon the following terms:

One,	to pay	L. 1	11 6	for Twelve Lessons.
Two,	——	2	2 0	among them.
Three,	——	2	12 6	among them.
Four,	——	3	3 0	among them.

Hours of attendance from seven in the morning till two, and from four to six in the evening.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Meeting at Kelso elected for the ensuing year,

The DUKE of BUCCLEUGH, Preses.
Lord ELPHINSTONE, Treasurer.
The Hon. WM. F PHINSTONE,
Sir JAMES BAIRD,
Major RUTHERFORD,
} Counsellors.

The Members to meet at Fortune's, upon Tuesday the 10th day of December, at four o'clock.

LORD ELPHINSTONE in the Chair.

WILLIAM HAGART, Sec.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to BORROW on undoubted *Heritable Security*, 1500 l. Sterling.——Apply to Joseph Norris writer in Edinburgh.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED 4001. or 500 l. upon unexceptionable Heritable Security.——For particulars, enquire of John Young writer, Edinburgh.——Not to be repeated.

MONEY WANTED immediately.

FROM 3000 l. to 5000 l. Sterling, on real Security.—Enquire at James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh.

IMPOST.

JOHN BEGRIE, Merchant in Edinburgh, having become Tacksman of the Impost on Foreign Wines, &c. payable to the City of Edinburgh, from and after the term of Martinmas 1782, hereby gives this public information, That Impost Warrants will be given out by him at his shop, being the second below Forrester's Wynd, south side of the High Street, Edinburgh, and at the former office at Leith.

HORSES to be run out during the Winter.

JAMES WIGHT farmer in Milton, parish of Pencaitland, and county of East Lothian, takes in HORSES immediately, to run out till the middle of April next, at 4d. per night, or 7½d. if allowed a feed of corn, and One Shilling to the servant.

There is a great deal of excellent foggage on the farm of Milton, which is all inclosed with very strong hedges. There is also some planting thereon, which affords shelter to the Horses through the day. They are put up in stables every night, and get plenty of straw and litter. No Stallions nor diseased Horses taken in. Mr Wight not liable for accidents.

The attention Mr Wight has hitherto paid to the Horses of those gentlemen who have entrusted theirs to his care for these many years past, he flatters himself, will be sufficient to recommend him still to the favour of his friends and the Public, who may depend upon a continuance of his care and attention.

Mr Robertson stabler at the Black Bull, foot of the Pleasance, will give any other information wanted, and direct the road to Milton.

N. B. Horses to be paid for when taken away.

ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

THE Right Honourable the Barons of the Exchequer having been pleased to order all Collectors, in time coming, to make up their accompts with the Receiver General, under pain of prosecution, on or before the 24th June in every year, for all duties upon houses, windows, and lights, and upon inhabited houses, payable on or before the 5th of April preceding:

The Collector of Roxburghshire therefore begs leave to desire all persons charged with any of these duties to be careful to have them paid up on or before the said 5th of April, otherwise he shall find himself under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting all deficients immediately thereafter, for the triple duties, in terms of the acts of Parliament.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of November 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

THE following SUBJECTS, lying within the city of Edinburgh:

1. A TENEMENT in Bess Wynd, possessed by John Aytoun, Mrs Watson, Janet Macqueen, Mrs Macdonald, Lilias Paterson, Miss Edmondston, and Janet Macintosh, at the yearly rent of 20 l. 18 s. Sterling.

2. A TENEMENT in West Bow, possessed by Mrs Watson, Marion Lithgow, Thomas Gillespie, and Widow Morton, at the yearly rent of 7 l. 3 s. Sterling.

3. A TENEMENT in Todrick's Wynd, possessed by Mr Cameron engraver, Duncan Menzies, James Russell, and James Cockburn, at the yearly rent of 14 l. 8 s. Sterling.

These subjects will be exposed jointly or in lots.—The titles are in the hands of Walter Scott writer to the signet, to whom any persons intending to purchase by private bargain may apply, and the tenants will show the subjects.

Neutral Vessel for the Island of St Thomas.

THE Brigantine FRAW VAU IKALCREUTH, Peter Smith master, now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 25th proximo.

The Fraw Van Kalcreuth is a fine stout vessel, copper-bottomed, and will have excellent accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Mr Charles Hutchison, Glasgow; or Macalister, Fleming, and Company, Greenock.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office, November 7. 1782.

CAPTAIN HENRY DUNCAN, of his Majesty's ship the Victory, arrived this morning with dispatches from Lord Viscount Howe, and also with dispatches from Captain Curtis of the Brilliant, who commanded the brigade of seamen at Gibraltar, of which the following are extracts:

Extract of triplicate of a letter from Lord Viscount Howe to Mr Stephens, dated on board the Victory, October 21. 1782, Cape Spartel E. N. E. 40 leagues.

RESERVING the more particular account of my proceedings to be delivered on my return to England, I send the Peggy cutter now to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that after much delay by contrary winds and very unfavourable weather, the fleet arrived off of Cape St Vincent on the 9th instant.

According to the advices previously obtained, I had reason to expect to find the enemy off of Cape St Mary's; but by authentic intelligence I had then an opportunity to procure, I learned that the combined fleets, consisting of [illegible] of three and two-decked ships, had taken a station, some time before, in Gibraltar Bay.

On the morning of the 11th the fleet entered the Straits, and the van arriving off Gibraltar Bay a short time after the close of day, a very favourable opportunity offered for the store-ships to have reached their destined anchorage without molestaton from the enemy; but, for want of timely attention to the circumstances of the navigation, pointed out in the instructions communicated by Captain Curtis, only four of the 31, which had kept company with the fleet on the passage, effected their purpose.

Very tempestuous weather, in the night of the 10th, had put two of the enemy's two-decked ships on shore, a third lost her foremast and bowsprit, and a fourth had been driven under the works of the garrison, and captured: Two more went out of the Bay to the eastward. With the rest of their force they put to sea the evening of the 13th to interrupt the introduction of the remaining store-ships; and having the wind at W. N. W. they bore down upon the fleet, then off Fangerolle, in order of battle. Upon sight of the fleet (standing to the southward) about nine that night, they appeared to haul to the wind on the larboard tack. In the morning of the 14th, the fleet being to the southward of the enemy six or seven leagues, and the wind changing soon after to the eastward, the opportunity was taken to pass such of the store-ships as were then with the fleet into the Bay.

On the night of the 18th, the rest of the store-ships, which had been ordered to a special rendezvous with the Buffalo, on sight of the enemy on the 13th (the Thompson victualler, that had parted company in the mean time, excepted) were likewise anchored in Rosia-bay. The troops embarked in the ships of war, together with a large supply of powder, being landed at the same time, and the wants of the garrison amply provided for in every respect, I proposed taking advantage immediately of the easterly wind, which had prevailed the two or three preceding days, for returning through the Straits to the westward.

At break of day on the 19th, the combined force of the enemy was at a little distance to the N. E. The fleet being at that time so nearly between Europa and Ceuta Points, that there was not space to form in order of battle on either tack, I repassed the Straits, followed by the enemy.

The wind changing next morning (the 20th) to the northward, the combined fleets (consisting of forty-five or forty-six ships of the line) still retained the advantage of the wind.

The British fleet being formed to leeward to receive them, they were left, uninterruptedly, to take the distance at which they should think fit to engage. They began their cannonade at sun-set, on the van and rear, seeming to point their chief attack on the latter, and continued their fire along their whole line, at a considerable distance, and with little effect, until ten at night. It was returned occasionally from different ships of the fleet, as their nearer approach at times afforded a more favourable opportunity for making any impression upon them.

The enemy hauling their wind, and the British fleet keeping on all night with the full sail directed before the commencement of their fire, the fleets are now much separated; but as I conceive the knowledge of the relief of Gibraltar may be of much consequence at this time, I take the opportunity, while it is now almost calm, and the ships are refitting the damages they have sustained in their masts and rigging by the enemy's fire, to forward this dispatch without further delay.

P. S. The Minerva naval transport, with the baggage of the regiments embarked in the ships of war, separated from the fleet in the night of the 13th, and was, I hear, since taken by the enemy.

Extract of a letter from Lord Viscount Howe to Mr Stephens. dated on board the Victory at Sea, Oct. 24. 1782.

SIR,

DEEMING it essential to his Majesty's service, that the debarkation of the troops and stores at Gibraltar should be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as soon as possible, I sent the Peggy cutter the 21st instant, with a general report of my proceedings, in execution of my orders, to that period.

A duplicate of that report went in the Buffalo, ordered for England the next day, on account of the state of her wounded masts; and I enclose a triplicate of the same by this conveyance, to connect the relation of the different circumstances respecting the employment of the fleet, which have since occurred. Some of the ships having sustained more damage in their masts and yards, by the fire of the enemy on the 20th, than was at first observed, the necessary repairs were not completed until the 22d. But as it was mostly calm, in the mean time no advantage could have been made of an opportunity to follow the enemy, (who, when last seen on the 21st, were standing off to the N. N. W. by the wind on the starboard tack) if the masts had been earlier secured.

A list of the killed and wounded will likewise accompany this dispatch. I have only to express my regret, that the little confidence the enemy shewed in their superiority, by keeping always as near as they could haul to the wind, prevented the full effect of the animated exertions, which, I am sure, would have been made by every officer and seaman in the fleet under my command, if they could have closed with their opponents: But as I judged such nearer approach could not then be seasonably attempted, I made no change in the disposition of the ships, as formed at first to receive the enemy.

For similar reasons, I do not dwell more particularly on the merits of the Flag Officers of the fleet on the same occasion, being certain they would disregard any commendations of their efforts against an enemy who declined giving them an opportunity to discharge the duty of their stations, in repelling a more serious attack: But at the same time I am reminded of the advantages derived to his Majesty's service, from the extensive knowledge of the difficult navigation within the Straits acquired by, and the unremitted assiduity of, my first Captain, Levesun Gower.

Having had but very little wind from the N. E. chiefly since the 21st, I cannot much longer, with prudence, (under the reduced state of the water and stores in many of the ships) make the pursuit of the enemy's fleets, which, I suppose, are on their return to Cadiz, the first object of my attention.

Captain Duncan, of the Victory, taking his passage in the Latona, is charged with this dispatch; and as Captain Curtis, who was sent off to me for the last time, on the 19th, with General Elliot's confidential sentiments, could not be put on shore again, in consequence of the return of the enemy from the eastward that morning, I have appointed him to command the Victory for the time being, until their Lordships pleasure is signified for his future conduct.

Return of the Killed and Wounded, from the fire of the Combined Fleets, the 20th of Oct. 1782.

LINE OF BATTLE.

Van Squadron, or of Commander in Second Post, First or Starboard Division.

Goliah. 4 seamen or marines killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Master, 14 seamen or marines, wounded.
Ganges. 6 seamen or marines killed; 1 Captain, 22 seamen or marines, wounded.
Royal William. 2 seamen or marines killed; 2 Lieutenants, 11 seamen or marines, wounded.
Britannia. (Vice Admiral Barrington) 8 seamen or marines killed; 1 Boatswain, 12 seamen or marines, wounded.
Atlas. 2 seamen or marines killed; 3 ditto wounded.
Ruby. 6 seamen or marines wounded.

Second or Larboard Division.

Panther. 1 Midshipman, 2 seamen, killed; 11 seamen, 3 marines, wounded.
Foudroyant. 2 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 1 Midshipman, 7 seamen or marines, wounded.
Edgar. (Commodore Hotham) 6 seamen or marines wounded.
Polyphemus. 1 Master, 1 Purser, 1 Midshipman, 1 seaman, wounded.
Suffolk. None killed or wounded.
Vigilant. 1 seaman or marine killed; 2 ditto wounded.

Center Squadron, or of Commander in Chief, First or Starboard Division.

Courageux. 1 Midshipman killed; 4 seamen wounded.
Crown. 1 seaman or marine wounded.
Alexander. 2 marines killed; 4 seamen or marines wounded.
Sampson. 2 marines killed.
Princess Royal. 1 seaman or marine killed.
Victory. (Commander in Chief) None killed or wounded.

Second or Larboard Division.

Bleuheim. 2 seamen or marines killed; 3 ditto wounded.
Asia. None killed or wounded.
Egmont. 1 seaman or marine killed.
Queen. (Rear-Admiral Hood) 1 seaman or marine killed; 4 ditto wounded.
Bellona. None killed or wounded.

Rear Squadron, or of Commander in Third Post, Second or Starboard Division.

Raisonable. 1 seaman or marine killed.
Fortitude. 1 seaman, 1 private of the 2d regiment, killed; 4 seamen, 5 privates of the 2d regiment, wounded.
Princess Amelia. (Rear-Admiral Sir R. Hughes) 4 seamen or marines killed; 5 ditto wounded.
Berwick. 1 Lieutenant killed; 5 seamen wounded.
Bienfaisant. 2 seamen or marines killed; 4 ditto wounded.

First or Larboard Division.

Dublin. None killed or wounded.
Cambridge. 1 Midshipman, 3 seamen, killed; 2 Midshipmen, 4 seamen, wounded.
Ocean. (Vice-Admiral Milbank) None killed or wounded.
Union. 4 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 15 seamen or marines wounded.
Buffalo. 3 seamen, 3 marines, killed; 1 Boatswain, 1 Midshipman, 13 seamen, 1 marine, wounded.
Vengeance. 3 seamen killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Midshipmen, 11 seamen, wounded.

TOTAL. 68 killed;—208 wounded.

Frigates, &c. as before, except the Tisiphone, disarmed, and laden with powder, left at Gibraltar the 19th instant.

Officers Names Killed and Wounded.

Goliah. Mr Wheatly, Third Lieutenant, and Mr Wooden, Master, slightly wounded.
Ganges. Captain Fielding wounded in the arm.
Royal William. Mr Willis, Second Lieutenant, lost his right thigh, the Third Lieutenant wounded in leg and arm.
Britannia. Boatswain wounded, lost his leg.
Panther. Mr Robert Sturges, Midshipman, killed.
Courageux. Mr Augustus Hervey, Midshipman, killed.
Berwick. Mr John Lampen, Fourth Lieutenant, killed.
Cambridge. Mr Baxter, Midshipman, killed.
Buffalo. Boatswain and Master's Mate wounded.
Vengeance. Second Lieutenant, Eastly, wounded.

Killed,	—	68
Wounded,	—	208
Total killed and wounded,		276

HOWE.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Curtis, of his Majesty's ship Brilliant, to Mr Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Camp at Europa, Gibraltar, Sept. 15. 1782.

BE pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners, that the combined fleet of France and Spain, consisting of thirty-

ight sail of the line, arrived in this Bay on the 12th instant; six sail of the line were here before:

At eight o'clock in the morning of the 13th, the ten battering ships of the enemy lying at the head of the Bay, under the command of Admiral Moreno, began to get under sail, in order to come against the Garrison; every thing was in readiness for their reception. At ten the Admiral's ship was placed about one thousand yards from the King's Bastion, and commenced his fire. The others were very shortly afterwards posted to the north and south of him, at small distances asunder, and began their cannonade. They were all fixed to the stations allotted them in a masterly manner. Our batteries opened as the enemy came before them: The fire was very heavy on both sides; the red-hot shot were sent with such precision from the Garrison, that in the afternoon the smoke was seen to issue from the upper part of the Admiral, and one other, and men were perceived to be using fire engines, and pouring water into the holes, endeavouring to extinguish the fire. Their efforts proved ineffectual; by one o'clock in the morning the two before-mentioned were in flames, and several others actually on fire, though as yet not in so great a degree. Confusion was now plainly observed among them, and the numerous rockets thrown up from each of the ships, was a clear demonstration of their great distress: Their signals were answered from the enemy's fleet, and they immediately began to take away the men, it being impossible to remove the ships. I thought this a fit opportunity to employ my gun-boats, and I advanced with the whole (twelve in number, each carrying a twenty-four, or eighteen pounder) and drew them up so as to flank the line of the enemy's battering ships, while they were annoyed extremely by an excessive heavy and well-directed fire from the garrison. The fire from the gun-boats was kept up with great vigour and effect. The boats of the enemy durst not approach; they abandoned their ships, and the men left in them to our mercy, or to the flames. The day-light now appeared, and two saluças, which had not yet escaped endeavoured to get away; but a shot from a gun-boat killing five men in one of them, they submitted. The scene at this time before me was dreadful to a high degree, numbers of men crying from amidst the flames, some upon pieces of wood in the water, others appearing in the ships where the fire had as yet made but little progress, all expressing by speech and gesture the deepest distress, and all imploring assistance, formed a spectacle of horror not easily to be described. Every exertion was made to relieve them; and I have inexpressible happiness in informing my Lords, that the number saved amounts to 13 officers and 344 men. One officer and twenty-nine wounded, (some of them dreadfully) taken from among the slain in the holds, are in our hospital, and many of them in a fair way. The blowing up of the ships around us, as the fire got to the magazines, and the firing of the cannon of others, as the metal became heated by the flames, rendered this a very perilous employment; but we felt it as much a duty to make every effort to relieve our enemies from so shocking a situation as an hour before we did to assist in conquering them. The loss of the enemy must have been very considerable. Great numbers were killed on board, and in boats. Several launches were sunk. In one of them were fourscore men, who were all drowned, except an officer and twelve of them, who were floated under our walls upon the wreck. It was impossible that greater exertions could have been made to prevent it, but there is every reason to believe, that a great many wounded perished in the flames. All the battering ships were set on fire by our hot shot except one, which we afterwards burnt. The Admiral left his flag flying, and it was consumed with the ship.

A large hole was beat in the bottom of my boat, my coxswain was killed, and two of the crew were wounded by pieces of timber falling on her when one of the battering ships blew up. The same cause sunk one of my gun-boats, and damaged another.

Two of the enemy's bomb-ketches were brought forward, and continued to throw shells into the garrison during the attack of the battering ships.

A considerable detachment of seamen did duty as Artillerists upon the batteries, and gave great satisfaction.

The officers and men of the brigade of seamen under my command, in whatever situations they were placed, behaved in a manner highly becoming them.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a list of the battering ships. They were of different sizes, from 1400 to 600 tons burthen. Their guns, in all 212, were brass twenty-six pounders, and entirely new.

The enemy had collected, from different ports, between two and three hundred large boats, besides a vast number belonging to this vicinity, to be employed in carrying troops, or any other services connected with their operations against this fortress.

The loss in the brigade of seamen on the 13th and 14th, considering the nature of the attack, has been very trifling, having had only one killed, and five wounded.

State of the Combined Force of the Enemy in the Bay of Gibraltar at the Time of the Attack of the Ten Battering Ships, on the 13th of September, 1782.

Spanish ships of three decks,	2
Of the line,	28
French ships of three decks,	5
Of the line,	9
	44
Spanish ships from 50 to 60 guns,	3
Battering ships,	10
Floating battery,	1
Bomb ketches,	5

Besides frigates, xebecks, many smaller cruizers, a great number of gun and mortar boats, and a multitude of other boats.

ROGER CURTIS.

A list of the Spanish battering ships burnt before Gibraltar on the 14th of September, 1782.

	Guns in use.	Guns in reserve.
Pastora, the Admiral,	21	10
Paula, Prima,	21	10
Talla Piedra,	21	10
El Rosario,	19	10
St Christoval,	18	10
Principe Carlos,	11	4
Paula, Secunda,	9	4
Saint Juan,	9	4
Santa Anna,	7	4
Los Dolores,	6	4
	142	70
	70	
Total of guns,	212	

The proportion of men on board them was thirty-six for each of the guns in use, exclusive of officers and marines for working the ships.

ROGER CURTIS.

Extract of a letter from Captain Curtis, of his Majesty's ship Brilliant, to Mr Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Camp at Europa, October 16. 1782.

ON the evening of the 8th instant, it being deemed proper to use all means to send home an account of the late events at this place, which had hitherto been impossible, the Governor purchased a small vessel, and she was sent off for Leghorn, or any other port in Italy, with our dispatches.

On the afternoon of the 10th, it blew very fresh from the south west. The enemy made many signals along shore, and two frigates and a cutter arrived from the westward. Towards the following morning the gale increased, and guns of distress were heard from the combined fleets in the Bay. Just at the break of day, the Saint Michael, a Spanish ship mounting 72 guns, was discovered very near the garrison, in a crippled state, and after having two men killed and two wounded from the fire of our batteries, he fell on shore near to the South Bastion. As the day advanced, the fleet of the enemy appeared to have suffered considerably by the gale. A ship of the line and a frigate were on shore near the Orange Grove; a French ship of the line had lost her foremast and bowsprit. A ship of three decks, and another of the line, were forced from their anchors, and ran to the eastward; several others were driven far over towards the garrison, but withal to the northward. I took possession of the Saint Michael as soon as possible, landed the prisoners, and carried out anchors to prevent her going further on shore. I have no doubt of saving her: She is a very fine ship, and was commanded by Don Juan Moreno, a Chef D'Escadre, and had on board about 650 men.

At three in the afternoon of the 11th, the signals made by the enemy indicated the approach of the British fleet. The Latona anchored in the Bay soon after sun-set. Only four of the convoy fetched into anchorage, the remainder were driven to the back of the rock, to which place the fleet also repaired.

Extract of a letter from Captain Curtis to Mr Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board the Victory at sea, October 22. 1782.

THE Admiral Lord Howe having conducted the remaining ships of his convoy into the Bay of Gibraltar on the evening of the 18th, and landed the troops at the same time, General Elliot charged me with the final communications his Excellency had to make to his Lordship, and I embarked on board the Latona frigate, for the purpose of repairing to the Victory, and left the Bay about midnight. The situation of the enemy's fleet the next morning, cut off my return to Gibraltar, and I was put on board this ship in the evening, when the fleet brought to, after it had gained the Atlantic.

I have great pleasure in acquainting my Lords, that the Saint Michael, a Spanish man of war, of 72 guns, which being driven from her anchors in a gale of wind very early on the morning of the 11th, and captured under the walls of Gibraltar, as mentioned in my letter of the 16th, was got off on the 17th, and has not received the least damage. She is a very fine ship, of large dimensions, and I am sorry that having lost her mizzen-mast, and the most of her stores being taken out to lighten her, it was impossible to send her home with the fleet.

The enemy threw a prodigious number of shells at the Saint Michael, while she was on shore, with the intent to destroy her; and they annoyed us excessively in the getting her off, but without any obstruction to our work, or doing us any material damage.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Nov. 9.*

London, November 9.

YESTERDAY Nathaniel Newnham, Esq; Lord-Mayor Elect for the year ensuing, was sworn at Guildhall; when the chair and other ensigns of mayoralty were surrendered to him in the accustomed manner.

This day the new Lord Mayor, accompanied by many of the Aldermen and the Sheriffs in their scarlet gowns, went in their coaches to the water side, the sword and mace being carried before them, and the city officers attending; and from thence proceeded in the city barge, attended by the several companies in their respective barges, adorned with streamers and pendants, to Westminster; and having walked round the Hall, and solemly saluted all the Courts, they went to the Exchequer Bar, and the new Lord Mayor did there take the oaths appointed; and having recorded warrants of Attorney in the proper Courts, returned by water to Black Friars, and from thence in coaches with the usual solemnity to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided; at which were present the great Officers of State, divers of the Nobility, Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, the Judges, and many other persons of quality and distinction.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *November 8.*

Whitby 3d. This morning the brig Adventure, Capt. Brown, belonging to North Shields, from London, in ballast, got on ground in a hard gale of wind at N.E. coming into this harbour, and went to pieces; the crew were saved.

The Alexander, Stevens, a Greenlandman, is totally lost in about 80 degrees north; about half the crew are landed at Archangel, and the remainder were put on shore on the north coast.

The Pallas, Clugish, from Jamaica and Cork to London, is taken and carried into Cherburg.

The St Patrick, Woodside, from Newfoundland to Halifax, was taken on the 6th of July last.

The Delight, Severn, from Pool to Newfoundland, was taken off the mouth of White Bay.

Milford 2. Yesterday arrived the Two Brothers, Weston, with provisions for London, after parting from her anchors in a hard gale of wind in Dublin Bay. The Britannia, Healo, from this port for Tortola, was spoke with, all well, the 20th of September, in lat. 42. north, longit. 15. west, by the Harpooner, Ramsay, from Oporto, arrived in the Downs.

Liverpool 5. The Hope, Flint, from hence for Jamaica, was spoke by the D. Colman, in lat. 37—30, longit. 16. W. all well. The Quaker, Evans, from hence, arrived at Newfoundland, on her passage fell in with a French 44 gun ship, exchanged a broadside with her, and got clear by mere dint of sailing, after a chace of 12 hours; the Quaker had a boy killed, and another wounded, but received no other damage. The Bridget, Gilbody, and the Jenny, Fairweather, were spoke, in company, the 17th ult. fifty leagues westward of Cape Clear, all well.

The Kingston, Reid, from Jamaica, carried into L'Orient, was bound for London, and not Londonderry, as mentioned in our last by mistake.

From the London Papers, Nov. 9.

LONDON.

By the next Flanders mail that arrives, we shall be favoured with a long detail of the manœuvres of the combined fleet, in endeavouring to force the British to action. This, no doubt, will be painted in the most specious colours, as an apology for their dastardly conduct. Certainly the family compact never appeared in a more contemptible light than on this occasion. To remain in the Bay of Algesiras with 50 sail of the line, and permit the British fleet with only 34, to relieve the garrison, whose reduction had been their darling object, is a disgrace which time can never obliterate.

The number of men who were lost on board the gun-boats are unascertained; but conjecture, within the bounds of probability, may estimate them at about 4000, and for this reason Capt. Curtis says, that there were on board the several batteries exclusive of officers and marines, 5112 men; and he says that, soon after the fleet had attempted to save them, he moved with his gun-boats and put a stop to all farther proceedings. Out of these, there were but about three hundred and forty four saved by our fleet; so that including the marines and officers, it may on an average be reckoned, that 4000 men were lost in this attack, to the enemy, whilst we had only a single man killed, and five wounded. In ancient, or in modern time, such an instance of slaughter on one side, and preservation on the other, is not to be found: and it becomes still more surprising when we consider that the united naval and military forces of France and Spain were combined for our destruction on this memorable occasion.

The formidable fleet under Lord Howe has maintained and confirmed to us the sovereignty of the ocean; his Lordship has dispensed terror to the combined force of haughty Bourbon, and given safety to the brave garrison of Gibraltar, and is now returning home with honour and triumph, having obliged the enemy to seek shelter from his guns in the Bay of Cadiz.

The public have been much surprized that the last Gazette Extraordinary contained no dispatches from Governor Elliot; but they are to be informed the General's dispatches are on board the Peggy cutter, under charge of a military officer, which is looked for daily.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth to provide immediately two months provisions and stores, for twelve sail of the line, which will be detached for the West Indies soon after the arrival of the grand fleet.

No advice has yet been received at the Admiralty of the arrival of the Ville de Paris in any port. The most dreadful apprehensions are entertained for her safety, as well as the other men of war that were in the hurricane. It is earnestly wished that the Buffalo, which Lord Howe dispatched home, may have fallen in with her.

This morning twenty sail of merchant ships, bound to the West Indies, sailed from Deptford for Portsmouth, in order to join the convoy, and Commodore Elliot's squadron.

Late last night an express arrived in town from Portsmouth with advice of Commodore Elliott and the West India fleet having sailed from St Helen's.

A revolution has just taken place in the ministry. The following list of the changes is now handed about, viz.

Mr Jenkinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in place of Mr Pitt.

Mr Pitt Secretary of State, in place of Mr Townsend.

Mr Townsend, Paymaster of the forces, in place of Colonel Barre, who retires on the pension granted him a few months ago.

Lord Townsend, Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, in place of the Duke of Richmond, who has resigned.

The Duke of Grafton, first Lord of the Admiralty, in place of Lord Keppel, who has resigned.

Lord North, Privy Seal, in place of the Duke of Grafton, promoted.

The Premier has now effected his grand stroke of politics before the meeting of parliament. By taking in Mr Jenkinson, he secures the Bedford party, and by bringing in Lord North, into the sinecure place of Privy Seal, it is supposed he will be supported also by most of the late ministry: the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Keppel, are thrown out of administration, and Colonel Barre retires by choice; (the other three only change hands.)

General Conway is also said to have resigned as Commander in chief, and to be succeeded by Lord Cornwallis.

We can assure our readers, that the reports which have been so confidently circulated, of a change in Administration, are as yet premature. Mr Jenkinson was certainly at Court yesterday; but he neither had a private audience with the King, which is the invariable custom on receiving the Seals of so high an employment as Secretary of State, nor did he kiss hands at all. His attendance was a mere visit of ceremony. It is not true, neither, that Mr Townshend and Col. Barre have been removed from their respective offices; but though these events have not yet taken place, it is equally certain that some important revolution is at present in agitation. A Cabinet so inform and so divided as the present, cannot, in the nature of things, stand long.—*Eng. Chron.*

The introduction into the Cabinet of such a *try'd King's friend* as Mr Jenkinson, at the present crisis, augurs nothing less than a renovation of the American war.

Circular letters have already been dispatched from the Treasury to summon the ministerial forces on the 26th of the present month, and, contrary to the usual form at the opening of a session, requires the attendance of the Members on *business of the highest importance*. From this it seems as if the Session would open with business relating to American matters, as nothing else of consequence can be on the tapis at present.

The profound secrecy preserved by the present administration on the receipt of dispatches, augurs no good to the nation. Englishmen are of an open, candid disposition, and do not like to be trifled with. Not a word has appeared in the Gazette from Sir Guy Carleton, though it is well known dispatches of a very interesting nature have been received from him by government in the last packet from New York.

A Correspondent would be glad to know what sort of garrisons were at Hudson's Bay, of which a conquest has been made by Monsr. Perouse; for he very much questions if there was one soldier to defend all the three forts, or twenty-five men of any kind in either of them. He does not doubt but the Hudson's Bay Company have suffered much, and supposes the French repented of the attempt.

It was very confidently asserted yesterday, at the west end of the town, that a separate peace with America was finally adjusted.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth Nov. 6.

"The hard gales of wind from W. S. W. and S. for some days past, encreased this evening with redoubled fury, and blew till ten at night, accompanied with a very heavy sea. There

were not many ships in the Sound, and those that lay there rode it out well. Many marquees and tents, at the different encampments, were torn to atoms in a few minutes. At eleven o'clock at night the wind abated, veering first to the W. and then to W. N. W.

"In the hurricane, three centinels were hurled from their posts on the ramparts into the garrison, one of whom was unfortunately killed on the spot, and lay two hours before he was discovered, by the corporal of the guard going his rounds; the other two were much bruised."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 8.

"Arrived, his Majesty's ship Ariadne, of 20 guns, from a cruize.

"Arrived yesterday, the Kite sloop of war, with a convoy, from the Downs.

"Last night, sailed his Majesty's ships Resistance, of 44 guns, Captain King, and Alcmene of 32 guns, Captain Douglas, with several armed storeships and transports for the West Indies.

"At the same time, sailed on a cruize, the Romney of 50 guns, Commodore Elliot, Captain Lewis; the Rainbow of 44, Captain Trollop; the Mediator, of 44, Captain Luttrell; and Ariadne of 20, Captain Philips."

WIND AT DEAL,
Nov. 8. N.

EDINBURGH.

We were this day favoured with the following

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Arethusa, dated St John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 13.

"Since my last, I have been witness to the most distressing scene my eyes ever beheld. The Hector, of 74 guns, one of Sir George Rodney's prizes, on her passage home from the West Indies, parted company with the fleet some time last month, and, after a succession of very heavy gales of wind, by which she was driven considerably to the westward, Capt. Boucher, who commanded her, (with the advice of his officers) determined to bear up for Halifax, as the only port where the ship could be put in a state to proceed on a homeward passage. The situation of the Hector seems, at this time, to have been the most distressing and horrible that can be imagined. She had been sent to sea by Sir George Rodney in almost the same state she was in after the action in which she was taken; her masts and yards so much wounded, that they could seldom or ever carry sail, without expecting some one or other of them to go; and even in that case, so ill was she provided in stores, that it was, in a great measure, out of their power to repair any injury they might sustain, not having a single spar, or any rope of any kind whatever, in the ship. Add to this, her complement of men almost entirely composed of invalids from the different ships in the West Indies, many of them, from the wounds they received in the late action, &c. in such a situation as not to be able to crawl upon deck;—and, what was still more dreadful, destitute of water and provisions, and the ship so leaky, as to require constant pumping, with an additional charge of 70 French prisoners they had to take care of; and from whom, considering their weak state, they had some reason to dread an attempt to rise. Thus situated, on the September, to the eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland, they fell in with two ships, which stood after, and proved to be large French frigates. In course, seeing their situation, the frigates brought them to action, one on the Hector's quarter, the other on her bow. The Hector, though she had 16 eighteen-pounders mounted on her upper deck, could only find men to fight 13 of them, and those so few in number, and so worn out with famine and fatigue, that they absolutely had not strength to haul up the mainsail or foresail, separately. In these circumstances, they maintained an action of nearly four hours, in the course of which they lost their fore and main-masts, and had upwards of 50 men and officers killed and wounded. The action began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued till near 7, when the frigates thought proper to leave them. Their distress was now more excruciating than ever. In attempting to make some sail upon a stick they had got up for a fore-mast, the mizzen-mast went away; and the water encreased so much upon them, that it was with the utmost difficulty they could keep the ship free. So much were they worn out with famine and fatigue, that, out of the few people they had remaining able to move, four or five every day, for the space of four days they remained in the ship after the action, dropped dead at the pumps. Towards the evening of the fourth day, when the water had encreased upon them to 16 feet, and, indeed, they had given up all hopes of freeing the ship, they saw a sail to windward, which bore down to them, (a snow from Lisbon bound to St John's.) The Captain and officers instantly determined to quit her. It took them some considerable time to get their people our, most of them being altogether helpless and worn out. Out of 600 men, including the prisoners, they had on board when they sailed from the West Indies, scarcely 250 were taken on board the snow, the others having died with fatigue and famine, added to the wounds they received in the action, (amongst those are two Lieutenants.) For three days they were in the snow, their distress, owing to want of water and provisions, was beyond description. Indeed, the bare idea of such complicated misery is most dreadful! What, then, must have been their situation?—it may in some degree be conceived, but it cannot be expressed.—The snow got in here the evening of the 8th inst. Every assistance possible was given to the distressed objects on board of her, and next morning they were carried to the hospital, few of them being able to walk. Out of 250 that were taken out of the Hector, scarcely 140 were carried on shore, and many of them in such a situation, that their lives are despaired of. I saw most of them at the Hospital; and such a scene of misery and distress, I really believe, was never beheld.

"Captain Boucher was very much wounded in the action; he had a shot through his shoulder, and another through his back. Since he has been on shore, it is thought he'll recover.

"The surviving officers are, Captain Drury, of the navy, a passenger; Captain Bourne of marines; 4 Lieutenants of the ship, and a Lieutenant of a marching regiment; the Master, Surgeon, Purser, and three or four Midshipmen. I never in my life saw men so emaciated: The nails tore off their fingers—eyes sunk—hands and legs swoln to a monstrous size!—But I fear I have dwelt too long upon this tale of woe.

"The Æolus frigate is just come in from a cruise, but has taken nothing.

"The Arethusa is fixed on to take the convoy to Lisbon, and is expected to sail by the 25th of this month.

"*P. S.* This comes by a snow under Ostend colours, bound to some port in Ireland."

Extract of a letter from London, November 9.

"It is said, that an act will pass the ensuing sessions for the relief of insolvent debtors, upon such principles as will entirely prevent any iniquitous fraud on the part of the debtor, and any inexorable exertion of cruel imprisonment on the part of the creditor. For the grand principle is said to be somewhat similar to that civil regulation in Holland, by which a debtor is liberated the instant that he makes an entire disclosure of his effects.

"Letters from Holland observe, That, after having waited a long time for the definitive answers of the different powers, with respect to the proposal of accommodation, and the suggestion of an armistice, at last they arrived there on Saturday se'ennight. The Public are not yet in possession of particulars. But, it is thought, that they are not satisfactory to the inhabitants in general, however they may accord with those whose particular interest it may be to prolong the war.

"Our last letters from Petersburgh say, the ministers of the Emperor, and Saxony, at that Court, had positively affirmed, that certain powers will soon engage in the war, if the crowns in alliance accept not the plan proposed for a general peace. This has given the Czarina great pleasure, and animates her more and more to the pursuit of her enterprizes."

On Monday last died at Cameron House, near this city, Mrs Jean Finlayson, widow of John Porterfield of Fullwood, Esq.

Sunday morning last, died at his house at Coats, in the 82d year of his age, Alexander Lockhart, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice.—His Lordship was a younger son of that eminent Scots gentleman, Mr Lockhart of Carnwath, one of the *ultimi Romanorum*, and of Lady Euphemia Montgomery, daughter of the Earl of Eglintoune. His figure was majestic and graceful; his knowledge of law extensive; and his eloquence like that of the great Sir George Lockhart, his grandfather, as it is elegantly described by Sir George Mackenzie. He entered an advocate in the Court of Session in the year 1722; and, although he had many distinguished cotemporaries, he was allowed to be, upon the whole, the first barrister that ever appeared in this country, or perhaps in any other. His candour in consultation was very remarkable; but when any matter was once fairly brought into Court, he made his client's cause his own, and upon no occasion ever failed to do it full justice. As he was employed in every important case, for a long course of years, even a catalogue of his performances would fill a large book; and, were his labours to be collected, he would be one of the most voluminous writers that ever lived. The figure which he made in many celebrated trials in the High Court of Justiciary, in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the north of England, after the fatal year 1745-6, and also in the House of Lords, did him the highest honour, and particularly gained him the attention and regard of an illustrious person, who has been long deservedly admired. After practising at the bar for the extraordinary period of three and fifty years, he was, by his present Majesty, promoted to the Bench, where his abilities, though at an advanced age, were still conspicuous.

This account of his public character is not the production of any venal pen; it is not even known to any of his relations: But when such a man is removed from the stage of life, it would be an unworthy neglect not to give a testimony to his merit, for the truth of which the writer can appeal to all who had an opportunity of knowing him.

Yesterday, the Court of Session sat down, when his Majesty's letter, appointing David Rae, Esq; one of the Ordinary Lords, in room of Lord Auchinleck, deceased, being read, Mr Rae, as Lord Probationer, went to the Outer House, along with the Lord Ordinary, in order to hear a Suspension pled, and to report the same to the Court, as the first part of his trials. This day, the Lord Probationer accordingly made his report to the Court, which being approved by their Lordships, he went to the Outer House again with the Lord Ordinary, and having there heard an Ordinary Action pled, he immediately reported the same to the Court, of which they also approved. To-morrow, he will report an Inner House Cause, as the last part of his trials, when, if it shall be approved of, of which there can be little doubt, he will take his seat on the Bench.

This day, the Magistrates and Council of this City made choice of Neil Ferguson, Esq; Advocate, as one of their assessors, in the room of David Rae, Esq; promoted to the Bench.

This day, John Mossman, Esq; merchant in this city, made offer to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, free of interest, for six months, for the laudable purpose of purchasing grain for the use of the poorer part of the inhabitants of this city.

The Synod of Lothian and Tweedale met here yesterday, when, after an excellent sermon by Mr Robertson of Dalmeny, Sir Harry Moncrieff of the West Kirk was chosen Moderator. There was no material business before the Synod, except a motion for a fast, which was made by a Rev. Member, to the following purpose, viz. That though no man was more averse than he was to partial or provincial fasts, which might sometimes tend to raise unjust apprehensions in the minds of the people, and interrupt their necessary labour; yet there were occasions, when he thought it the duty of the Synod, as having charge of the religious sentiments of their flocks, to endeavour, in a more particular manner than usual, to call their attention to the signal judgments of God; to impress them with a just sense of their dependence on Providence, and to excite their pity and compassion for their poorer brethren. He appealed to the Synod, if the calamitous season, and very late harvest, that threatened a scarcity in this part of the kingdom, was not one of these extraordinary occasions; and moved them, in that view, to appoint Thursday the 26th of December as a day of fasting and humiliation. This motion was unanimously agreed to by the Synod.

It is believed that this appointment will meet with general approbation, as seasonable and proper.

This day, sailed from Leith Roads the fleet for London, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Flirt.

Same time, sailed from Leith Roads the fleet for Hamburgh, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Inspector.

The Governor and Directors of the MUSICAL SOCIETY give notice, that the Weekly Concerts are to begin on Friday next the 15th current.

The Lottery begins drawing on Monday first, the 18th November.—Original Tickets, and Stamped Shares, from a half to a sixteenth, in variety of numbers, are selling, by appointment of Government, at WHITE and MITCHELL's, opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh, and no where else in Scotland. Schemes *gratis*.——Letters post paid, duly answered.——

Several Ships, Advertisements, &c. are delayed, on account of the length of the London Gazette Extraordinary

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 10. Alexander, Campbell, from Jamaica, with sugar, rum, &c.
Dido, Telfer, from Whitehaven, with goods.

SAILED,

9. Fanny, Young, for Antigua, with goods.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 11. Keyzarine, Sibbald, from Hamburgh, with goods.
Nelly, Ferguson, from Alloa, with slates.
——, Geddis, from Buchie, with furniture.
Good Intent, Millar, from Methell, with wheat.
Hannah, Anderson, from Thurso, with kelp.

Nov 13. Gustavus Adolphus, Bernards, from Gottenburgh, with dales and iron.
Mercury, Barr, from Berwick, with wheat.
Katharine, Muirhead, from Alloa, with coals.
Success, Ferrier, from Glasgow, with slates.
Maidie, Brown, from Berwick, with oats and wheat.

SAILED,

Star, Ritchie, for London, with goods.
Earl of Errol, Durno, from ditto, with ditto.
Friendship, Watson, for Hull, with ditto.
William John and Charles, Gardner, for Alemouth, dales, &c.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Nov. 8.

Wheat	24s.	0d.	22s.	6d.	21s.	0d.
Barley,	22	0	21	0	19	6
Oats,	18	0	17	4	16	8
Pease,	20	0	18	0	17	6

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Patrick Anderson, Esq; of Fushielaw.
Peter Macnaughton spirit-dealer in Glasgow.

AMERICAN CLUB.

THE Members are to meet at Fortune's on Sunday next, the 17th current, when it is hoped all the Members in town will attend.

Captain DUNDAS in the Chair.
Captain MUIR, Croupier.

LOST,

On Saturday last, on the street,

A GOLD RING, with a Moccoa stone.——Whoever has found it, will please return the same to James M'Kenzie jeweller, Parliament Close.

A reward given, if demanded.

This Day is published,

A CATALOGUE OF MEDICAL BOOKS,

Being the LIBRARY of a late eminent PHYSICIAN;

Interspersed with all the NEW BOOKS of PHYSIC and SURGERY used at the University;

Which will be sold by AUCTION, at the Shop of JOHN BELL, Parliament-Square, first door up stairs within the Piazzas, on Tuesday, November 19, and the two following nights.—Time of auction from five to eight in the evening.

N. B. Catalogues to be had only at the shop of JOHN BELL, the place of sale.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, in one volume octavo,

EDITIO NOVA, EMENDATA ET PLURIMUM AUCTA,

PHARMACOPOEIA

COLLEGII REGII MEDICORUM EDINBURGENSIS.

THE Meeting of the Heritors of this County, which was adjourned to this day, for taking into their consideration a Bill for a Militia in Scotland, which was under consideration of Parliament last winter, and transmitted to Mr Sheriff Cockburn, by the most noble the Marquis of Graham; and also the Sketch of a Bill for augmenting the internal forces in this county, different from a militia; did this day further adjourn the consideration of these matters till Monday next the 18th current, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Inner Session House:—And ordered this public notice to be given.

Edinburgh, November 12. 1782.

FREEHOLD QUALIFICATIONS.

A MEETING of the Committee of Landholders, respecting Freehold Qualifications, is appointed to be held within Walker's Tavern, Writer's Court, on Monday the 18th current, at one o'clock afternoon. It is expected the Gentlemen delegated from the different counties will attend.

And on Thursday the 21st current, at the same place and hour, there is to be held a General Meeting of the Landholders of Scotland upon the same subject, by appointment of the former General Meeting, when the transactions of the Committee will be laid before the Meeting.

RAEBURN, Ladies Hair-dresser & Perfumer,

BRIDGE-STREET, EDINBURGH,

HAS just arrived, from the best manufacturers, a large assortment of Ivory Combs, from 6d. to 2s. each; the best Marechal, at 16s. per lb,; Poudre a la Raine, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.

Likewise may be had at the above Warehouse,

Raeburn's Royal Pomatum, hard and soft, for nourishing and preventing the hair falling off, with an agreeable smell, which it will retain for a twelvemonth; 1s. each.

Also Hair Powder, manufactured under W. Raeburn's own inspection, which he can assure the public is of the very best materials, from 6d. to 1s. per lb.; Hard and Soft common Pomatum, from 1s. to 4d. each; Hair Pins, Dressing Combs, Scissars, Razors, Razor Strops, Swan and Silk Puffs, Wash Balls, best Starch (7d. per lb.), Windsor Soap for shaving, with every other article in the perfumery way, sold at most reasonable rates, and a good discount to town and country dealers and families who take quantities, for ready money.

Judicial Sale of Tenements at Musselburgh.

By Authority of the Court of Session,

TO be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 20th November curt. between the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time,

All and whole these THREE TENEMENTS, lying in the town of Musselburgh, opposite to the Cross, upon the north side of the street, with the yards and pertinents, formerly belonging to David Gibson farmer in Musselburgh.

The total proven rental of these subjects is	L.	23	17 6
From which deduce ground annual payable to the town of Musselburgh,		0	5 0
Remains free rent,	L.	23	12 6
The proven value is,		376	0 0

These three tenements will either be exposed together in one lot, or each tenement by itself, as purchasers shall appear.

Peter Scott brewer in Fisherrow will show the premisses.—The articles and conditions of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of Session, or James Laidlaw writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to particulars.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, November 4. 1782.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON SATURDAY the 16th of November inst. at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise Warehouse in LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

	per lib.
23 Boxes, containing 1762 libs. of BLACK TEA, appraised at	6 s. 6 d.
4 Ditto and 2 Bags, containing 182 libs. of ditto,	at 6 s.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned Warehouse on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

MATERIALS OF A SHIP.

TO be SOLD, by public sale, at the Warehouse of John Maclean, Leith, on Thursday the 21st current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

The Greatest part of the Materials, Furniture, and apparelling of the Brig Copenhagen, of 200 tons burden, thranded in Orkney.

For particulars, apply to Samuel Anderson, Edinburgh.

The different articles to be seen the forenoon of the day preceding the sale.

SALE OF HOUSES IN DALKEITH.

TO be SOLD by private Bargain, That TENEMENT of HOUSES lying in the West Wynd of Dalkeith, which belonged to the deceased William Allan, consisting of five Dwelling Houses, two large Stables, and a Cellar together with the Area on which the Relief Meeting-House is built, and Tack duty payable out of it. The purchaser's entry to be at Whitsunday next.

Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Alexander Allan merchant in Leader, who will show the title-deeds, rental, &c. and has powers to conclude a bargain. James Sommerville flabler in Dalkeith will show the premises.——Not to be repeated.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 27th November 1782, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The Lands of DUMCRIEFF, in the parish of

Moffat and county of Dumfries, consisting of about 850 Scots acres, for the most part inclosed, and under short leases, paying of clear rent about 200 l. Sterling per annum.

On this estate, which holds of the Crown, and is pleasantly situated on the water of Moffat, within a mile of the town of Moffat, there is a convenient mansion-house and offices fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family, and good gardens, stocked with fruit-trees of the best kind. The walks around the house, and on the river side, are very romantic and agreeable, and the wood, both natural and planted, is of considerable extent and value.

Also, the following parts of the Lands and Estate of MIDDLEBY, in the parish of Middleby and county of Dumfries, viz. Darglahill, Scotsbridge, Stonyheck, Pottstown, Walls, Peatknows, and the mill of Middleby, with part of the common of Middleby, lately divided, consisting of 211 acres on the east, and 113 acres on the west side of the common.

These lands consist altogether of above 1000 Scots acres, and presently pay about 168 l. per annum. They are situated in a pleasant part of the country, in the neighbourhood of lime, and are of a good soil, and very improveable.—They will be sold altogether, or in separate farms.——William Anderson writer to the signet, will show the progress of writs, tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale, and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

George Ainslie gardener at Dumcrieff will show the lands there, and the tenants will show the lands of Middleby.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Barony of BRUXIE and AFFLECK,

in the parishes of Old and New Deer, and county of Aberdeen.

This estate consists of near 1500 acres, every inch of which is or may be made arable. It is situated in the middle of one of the best countries in Scotland, 11 measured miles west of Peterhead. There is plenty of lime and moss in the neighbourhood, and the tenantry are very industrious, and improving with great spirit.

There is an excellent mansion-house upon the premisses, fit for the accommodation of any gentleman's family, with suitable offices and kitchen-garden, all in the best repair.

There are two plantations of fir come to a considerable size.

The present rent, free of all public burdens, is above 400 l. Sterling, three-eighths of which is paid in meal, converted at ten shillings the boll.

The whole holds of the Crown, and is valued in the cess-books at near 600 l.

The title-deeds and marches are perfectly clear and distinct.

Those who incline to purchase may apply to Mr Farquharson, the proprietor, at Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffeehouse, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 18th December next, between the hours of twelve and two mid-day,

The LANDS of DALMARNOCK, NEWLANDS, KINNYHILL, and BURNBANK,

lying in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, either in whole or in such lots as shall be condescended upon at the roup, all lately pertaining to Mr Gray of Dalmarnock; and, if not then sold, these parts which are not in tack, will be let for the ensuing crop.

For further particulars apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson writer there.

The Creditors of the said Mr Gray are hereby required to lodge with Mr Hamilton the trustee, their grounds of debt, with affidavits to the verity thereof; and all persons indebted for coals, are entreated immediately to pay the same to the trustee, or Mr Robert Gray, who has power to discharge the same.

Orders for coals given in at Mr Hamilton's writing-room, Queen-street, will be punctually executed.

SALE of LANDS in KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 12th February 1783, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS after-mentioned, either together or in the Lots following:

LOT I.—The Lands of PEARTREE and KNOCKJIG, lying within the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.——These lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, but might be set at a rent of 40 l. or 50 l. They lie about six or seven miles from Laghall, near Dumfries, where lime is landed; part of them is already limed, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. There is a good deal of wood on these lands, also an orchard, &c. The tiends are valued, and a decreet of sale thereof obtained.

LOT II.—The Lands of PIBBLE, lying in the parish of Kirmabreck and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands are set at 52 l. 10 s. 6 d. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whitsunday 1779. They consist of above 720 acres, partly arable and meadow, and partly muir ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of shells are to be had; part of them is already shelled, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. The tiends are valued.

LOT III.—Half of the Lands of KILLDALE, lying in the boroughrigs of Kirkcudbright, which might be set at a rent of 21 l. 5 s.

LOT IV.—The Seller's Liferent Superiority of the Lands of CHAPPELTOWN, lying in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The articles of roup, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Hanover-street, Edinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomson writer in Kirkcudbright, persons desirous of further information may apply.

Judicial Sale—by Adjournment.

SUBJECTS to be set up in Lots, at lower upset Sums.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 21st of November current, betwixt the hours of two and four in the afternoon,

The remaining SUBJECTS belonging to JAMES TURNBULL merchant in Eyemouth, being the HOUSES and YARDS in the town of Eyemouth, and county of Berwick, in the following lots, *to wit.*

LOT I. The Tenement of Houses and Granaries in Eyemouth, with the pertinents, acquired from Sir James Home, in one lot, at the upset sum of 150 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The large House possessed by James Turnbull and others, and the rest of the Houses in Eyemouth, with the yards and pertinents belonging to the common debtor, in one lot, at the upset sum of 250 l. Sterling.

The subjects, holding, and deductions, are particularly described and stated in the act and articles of roup, which may be seen by applying to Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session, or Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet; and persons intending to purchase may also apply for information to David Renton writer in Eyemouth.

PRICES REDUCED.

JUDICIAL SALE

ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY THE 20th DAY OF NOVEMBER 1782.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there is to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of November 1782, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

LOT I.

The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be	L. 252	5	5	6-12ths.
Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent,	10	0	0	
And the proven free teind of these lands is	2	5	6	1-12th.
Proven free rent of stock and teind,	L. 264	10	11	7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of 6000 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the parish of Ettrick and sheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of these lands, stock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10-12ths Sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkshire; and are now to be set up at the reduced price of 2000 l. sterling.

LOT III.

THAT INCLOSURE consisting of fifteen acres, and six falls of ground in the fields of Inveresk, commonly called the Wester Fore-Brae, with the teind-sheaves and pertinents of the same, lying within the parish of Inveresk, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, stock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the same is now to be exposed to sale at the reduced price of 700 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ros depute clerk of Session.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 19th day of December 1782, at half an hour after six o'clock afternoon,

THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTERCAIRN

and others, lying within the parishes of Fettercairn, Fordun, and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this estate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlots bear, and 472 l. 5 s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn, Craigniftoun, Gosseffie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 1962 l. Scots, which may be easily split into above four votes or freeholds.

The estate consists of the following extent of acres, viz.

	A.	R.	P.
Infield land,	771	1	0
Outfield,	525	3	16
Grass and pasture ground,	513	1	7
Hill and muir ground,	1886	1	12
Planting,	13	0	24
Total extent in Scots land-measure,	3709	3	19

Most of the farms on the estate are set in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them inclosed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good freestone quarry in the heart of the estate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly supplied with lime for manure; unwrought limestone also appears in several other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many streams running through them, and have abundance of firing from the inexhaustible mosses upon the estate. The hill farms have most extensive pasture for black cattle and sheep, and those below are close rich corn fields, of excellent and grateful soil, and well drained by ditches lately cast for that purpose. The arable lands are in general inclosed with hedges, which are in a very thriving condition. If a purchaser inclines he may immediately inclose and plant above 120 acres of muir-ground of Luttermuir, which lie at present unoccupied, and on which none of the tenants have any servitude or right of pasturage.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleasantly situated in the middle of the estate, about two miles south of the Grampian hills, which abound in all manner of game. The proprietors have not resided on the estate for many years past; the house, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in constant repair, so that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's residence. The garden consists of about two acres of ground, inclosed with a good wall, and is well stored with fruit-trees. There is about thirteen acres of well-grown and fenced planting near the house, of fir, ash, and beach, from twenty-five to thirty years old. If the proprietor should chuse to reside at the house of Fettercairn, which, for the use of keeping constant fires in it, is at present possessed by the gardener, he has open for his natural possession the garden and about eight acres, let to the gardener only from year to year; and he may also have twenty-two acres of excellent inclosed ground in the field called *the Callender*, adjoining to the house, upon giving a year's warning to the present tenants.

The house of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market-towns of Montrose and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good.

The rental of the lands, progress of the title-deeds, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet in Edinburgh; Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Professor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will show the grounds.

N. B. If the purchaser inclines, one half of the price may lie in his hands, on his giving good security for it; and any person inclining to treat for the purchase by private bargain, will please apply to the said William Tytler any time before the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th day of November 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Lands and Estate of KERSE,

in the following lots:

LOT I.

The Fifty Shilling Land of KERSE, the Twenty Shilling Land of DALDAHOLM, and Thirty Acres of the Lands of LANGLANDS, all lying within the barony of Lesmahago, dukedom and regality of Hamilton, and shire of Lanark, with the teinds of the said lands. On the lands of Kerse there is a neat and convenient mansion-house, pleasantly situated on the water of Nethan. There are no tacks on the lands, and the whole hold of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.—Further particulars with regard to this lot will be afterwards advertised.

LOT II.

The Forty Shilling Land of THROWBURN, lying within the parish and barony of Carnwath, and shire of Lanark. The lands on this lot hold of General Lockhart, and are presently set at a rent of 93 l. The public burdens, viz. feu, tiend, minister's stipend, and schoolmaster's salary, amount to 3 l. 13 s. 10 d. There are a great plenty of lime and coal on these lands, but which are not wrought to any extent; for the coal there is only received 3 l. and for the privilege of some lime 1 l. separate from the above rent of 93 l.

If purchasers incline, the lands of Throwburn will be sold either altogether or in parcels.

The conditions of sale, progress of writs, and a plan of the lands of Throwburn, may be seen in the hands of Robert Trotter writer to the signet.

SUNDRY FARMS AND A COAL TO LET.

THE following FARMS, lying in the parish and barony of Primrose or Carrington, seven miles south from Edinburgh, and three from Dalkeith, are to LET; the entry to commence immediately, or at the separation of this crop from the ground, viz.

I. The Farm of STONEFIELDHILL, containing about 173 acres of arable land, with houses, barns, and offices, now possessed by John Baptie.

II. The Farm of REDSIDE, containing 288 acres, and the lands contiguous thereto, called the MILL-LAND-PARK, containing about 70 acres, amounting both together to about 358 acres of arable land, all inclosed and divided by stone dykes, fencible for sheep, and which, for many years, have been in pasture, and in the occupation of the proprietor. These lands will be let either jointly or separately in tillage or as grass farms.

III. The grounds at Primrose, called the OLD INCLOSURES consisting of about 44 acres and upwards, divided into three inclosures, two of which are possessed by Mr Newbigging, and the other by Captain Christie, having been in grass for many years past.

IV. The Farm of SHIELS of CAPELAW, with its mail garden, or orchard, all inclosed, in the occupation of the proprietor, and containing about 45 acres of arable land, wholly in pasture now.

V. The Corn and Barley Mill of PRIMROSE, with the lands and thirlage now possessed by William Thorburn. The entry to the mill will be at Martinmas next; and if the tenant who takes the mill wishes to add to his possession, he may have a considerable farm, as the lands of Redside, and the lands called Mill-land Park, lie contiguous and adjoining to the mill.——There is also to LET, the Wauk, or Fuller's Mill of Primrose, with the Land, Houses, Dying Copper, &c. now possessed by Thomas Hall and Son; the entry to commence also at Martinmas first. This mill lies so near to the corn and barley mill, that they may with ease be possessed and managed by the same person. They will therefore be let together or separately, with whatever land may be required.

VI. The COAL on that part of the estate of Primrose next to Edinburgh, with the Coal Ginn, Sit-house, and Colliers houses. The sale from this coal, when going, is considerable; and it is thought would prove an eligible settlement for a man of skill and substance, who would meet with proper encouragement; Mr Murray, who lately possessed the same, having acquired considerable wealth by working it. The tacksman may be accommodated with a farm of any extent, adjacent to the coal, for keeping the horses employed in the works, or for transporting the coal to Edinburgh.

AS ALSO, There will be LET, the following Lands in the parish of Dalmeny, and shire of Linlithgow, seven miles west from Edinburgh, viz.

The Lands of LEUCHOLD, containing about 123 acres of excellent land, sufficiently fenced, and divided into seven inclosures by sunk fences faced with stone. As also, part of the inclosed grounds adjoining thereto, and lying from thence to Dalmeny, along the west side of the turnpike-road southwards to Dolphington-bridge, containing 205 acres and upwards of as fine rich land as is in that country.

These grounds in the parish of Dalmeny are proposed to be let in one or two farms, with houses, &c. &c. as may be agreed on. They are now and have been many years in pasture, but may be let for tillage, particularly the grounds of Dalmeny, if parties can agree on the terms and rent, which will be high, as the lands are valuable, *i. e.* from 30 s. to 50 s. per acre on lease.

The salmon, trout, and smelt or sperling fishery in Cramond water, from the bridge to the lowest ebb of the sea, will be let on reasonable terms to real fishers who mean to live by the business.

The lands in the barony of Primrose, and the coal, will be shown by Alexander Tweedie at Primrose; and the lands at Leuchold and Dalmeny by Mr Melvill at Leuchold-house, near Queensferry. And, for further particulars, persons intending to offer may apply to Mr Mitchelson junior, Nicolson's street, Edinburgh, who has power to let the said farms and coal.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSNESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price 1s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarnesses, Sore Throats, and Defluxions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the Breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great Relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the Stomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, have induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained in the Court of King's Bench with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are *genuine* but what have the following inscription on the lid of the box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared by* T. GREENOUGH, *Chymist and Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate-Hill*, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold, by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,

MR GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than 30 years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums, takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without in the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach, never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price 1s. each.

*** Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words, (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable: All others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

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